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THE PROPOSED SALE OF CONTROLLER CITY BONDS.

The discussion in the City Council on Tuesday night, evoked by the recommendation of the committee on finance to dispose of an additional $200,000 worth of the bonds of the corporation, was somewhat lively. Mr. Pembroke wished to know for what purpose the money was wanted. He was informed that it was required to pay for the Parley's Creek conduit and for other purposes. This seemed to satisfy the interrogator, but will probably not have that effect on the taxpaying public.

Mr. Hall seemed perplexed on the subject, and intimated in pretty broad terms that the financial operations of the city government had not been conducted systematically in the century, they had been somewhat on a par of reckless individualism. He had not the Council had been required to exercise a great deal of faith in the finance committee, stating, at the same time, that men could not "live by faith alone."

The statement of Mr. Lynn to the effect that the money to be obtained from the sale of the bonds was to pay for work done on the Parley's conduit, brings into prominence an incident that occurred during the proceedings of the same session which immediately preceding the discussion. This was the appointment, on recommendation of the Board of Public Works, of Mr. T. J. Williams as inspector of brickwork connected with the conduit referred to, at a salary of $125 a month.

Was the payment of this salary one of the expenditures which make the sale of the bonds necessary? What need is there for the creation of such an office as that to which Mr. Williams has been appointed? The work which it is presumed it becomes his duty to inspect, is to be performed under contract. Those who have undertaken it are under bonds, or ought to be, for the faithful execution of it. Why, then, should there be a special officer appointed to inspect the work as it proceeds? Is it because the positions of the members of the Board of Public Works are more sinecures? Is it to be understood that these gentlemen are to merely draw their salaries and do their work by deputy? Is it not the duty also of the city engineer to see that contracts for public work of this character are adequately fulfilled?

These are questions to which an afflicted and tax-burdened people have a right to require satisfactory and intelligent answers.

During the discussion, Mr. Hall intimated that a portion, at least, of his deep anxiety regarding the financial policy of the city government, was that the terms of some of the members of the Council would in all likelihood expire at an early date. In mentioning expiration of official terms in this connection, he made a mistake. He without doubt referred to the probability of the courts of this Territory subjecting six interloping alleged officials, who hold seats in that body, to a process of expulsion.

We cannot understand how it is that a man like Mr. Hall can, with the views that he evidently entertains on the subject of his title to office, remain in his position for a moment. While evidently convinced that he has not a shadow of right to it, he persists in retaining that which he believes belongs to another. We do not see how it is possible for an intelligent man such as he to reconcile his position with any phase of manly honor or dignity. His situation is all the more anomalous because in some respects he seems to strive after the fair and honest side of subjects coming under his consideration.

Returning to the matter of the proposed sale of another $200,000 worth of the bonds of the city, the public would probably like to know what the "other purposes" beside the Parley's conduit are to which this money is to be applied. This mysterious, indefinite, explanation brings up before the mind's eye the ghastly financial spectres referred to by a member of the council, in conversation with a representative of the Salt Lake *News*, as "revolly" (meaning party) "secrets," which, more bagdad's at first, were asserted to be likely to grow into big bears. Do "other purposes" mean these skeletons in the closets of the present city government?

A MASTERLY STATE PAPER.

The reply of Secretary Blaine to Premier Rudini regarding the difficulty that has arisen between the United States and Italy, on account of the New Orleans tragedy, appears among our dispatches. It is a clear, forcible and logical state paper. It covers the ground of the question in a way that is at once exhaustive and apparently unanswerable. Were it not for a slight vein of asperity which characterizes it, the document would be almost perfect. But its general excellence is so marked as to cause the reader to lose sight of the fact that there is in it enough or enough of the spirit of conciliation. This, however, is merely the result of Mr. Blaine's predilection for polemic warfare, for which he has been greatly distinguished throughout his entire public career.

The Secretary of State concedes that in such a case as the one in question, between the two countries the jurisdiction of the Republic albeit of a course of federal interference. This applies to the civil side of the subject. Aliens from countries with which this nation has treaty relations, who injured in person or property, by American citizens, pursue the offenders either in the State or federal courts, as they themselves may elect. Under certain conditions the general government may interfere, by action of Congress or representation of the Chief Executive, when incidently, in case if it improperly denied by home courts, may be warranted. The criminal part of the proceedings, involving the punishment of those charged with perpetrating the offenses against aliens, must be confined to the operation of the laws of the several States.

It was loudly stated in the journals of this country that Mr. Blaine intended to transmit, in connection with his reply, a large amount of data regarding the crimes committed in this country by the secret society known as the Mafia. We discredited this report, holding that the Secretary had too much good judgment to in that way beg the question. If any such statement should at any time necessary, it must come further on, and then it would only be associated with a proved connection with the Mafia of the Mafiaos killed in the New Orleans prison. This is no time nor occasion for indulgence in recriminations.

The shrewdness of Mr. Blaine propels at every point in the correspondence, and no more conspicuously than in the following deftly worded qualification:

"Therefore, if it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans, there were some Italian subjects who were residents of, and domiciled in that city, agreeably to law and treaty with Italy, and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were adhering to the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof, and of the state of Louisiana," etc.

The immigration laws of the United States forbid the landing of criminals on our shores. It appears as if, behind the secretary's qualifying clause, there may be some important information in his possession which will prove that before the aliens killed at New Orleans came to the United States, they belonged to the criminal class. If this can be proved, then their entrance into this country was a breach of the laws of the Republic and they had no legal right to be within its confines. If so, as the case develops the point will probably be raised that persons in that situation are not entitled to the protection of the laws, and they would not come under the obligations of the international treaty.

At this stage of the question it looks as if the rupture between the two countries is likely to blow over without bloodshed. The aspect has more of that nature now than it had a short time since.

ILLEGAL ORDINANCES.

A morning anti-"Mormon" contemporary has a reference to the illegality of a certain ordinance in relation to street paving, and to the regrettable consequences of its unsoundness.

The ordinance passed by the city council authorizing certain street paving to be done on First South Street is not the only illegal one passed during the present administration. The whole new ordinance is invalid, for one reason, if no other. It was never read in open session prior to the final vote upon it. A member remarked that it was a very long ordinance, that the reading of it would consume a great amount of time, and that the committee had examined it carefully and found it all right.

On the strength of this assurance, and without being amended, or even read, this important ordinance was passed, by a thirteen-up process. If it were ever to be tested in court, and these facts were to be properly shown, that ordinance would, we believe, be set aside, as courts cannot properly tolerate such a reckless method of enacting legislation.

An examination of the minutes of session after session of the present city council, will show an astonishing amount of illegal procedure. The ordinance in relation to poindkeepers was passed in defiance of recent judicial decisions upon that very subject, and failures to conform to formalities required by law for the protection of public funds and interests, have often occurred. In short, much of the work that has been processed by the present council would be destroyed by properly constituted tribunals in the courts. But what also would be apparent? A legal record was hardly to be looked for from a body largely composed of mossbacks.

A MUSICAL CENTER.

This city has long been noted on account of its choirs and popularity. Few it have surpassed the sweet voices and enthusiasm. It has been a musical point from which has radiated spiritual light that has carried unspeakable joy to the hearts of many thousands. All of the same time there have been leaning from it floods of falsehood that have caused it to be regarded as the citadel of all that is bad in human nature and society. To spread the truth about this city, and the social and moral status of its founders, has been indeed an arduous task.

But a development is in progress here which, without the utterance of a word of argument or controversy in connection with it, will prove a potent agency in setting at rest of prejudices that now exist, in regard to the Latter-day Saints. Reference is here intended to the character this city is fast assuming as a great musical center, in response to the efforts of musicians of that faith. Intelligent people will be slow to believe that a community can be very bad when it enthusiastically encourages the divine art, from which the spirit of worship and refinement is almost inseparable.

We look, therefore, with satisfaction for the approach of the great musical festival to be held in the Tabernacle next month, and with pleasure note the engagement for the occasion of two renowned singers, Emma Thursby, the soprano, and Whitney, the bass.

The management of the festival are to be congratulated on the prospects of its success, and there is no doubt that it will prove an event of note in local musical history. That the attendance will be large and the financial returns satisfactory, seems equally well assured. That the result in every way may be such as to eliminate a repetition of such events, is much to be desired.

REDEMPTION OF ARID LANDS.

The agitation looking to action by Congress for the reclamation of the arid lands belonging to the government, has been taken up in the Western Commercial Congress, now in session at Kansas City. A paper written upon the subject by M. H. De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle, read before that body, presents some of its phases in a manner well calculated to arrest wide spread attention. Mr. De Young gives, as an estimate of the amount of land, now worthless because of aridity, but which might be reclaimed, fifty million acres; and he gives as the estimated cost of reclamation, five dollars per acre.

He admits that $250,000,000 is a large sum for which to ask the government, but urges that the outlay would be only temporary, and that even this enormous sum would quickly be returned to the national treasury by the rapid sale, at advanced prices, of the reclaimed lands. The paper recognizes an objection to the government engaging in a speculative enterprise, but in reply argues that it has a right to improve and enhance the value of its own property by a proper expenditure of the public revenues.

Notwithstanding all that can be said in favor of Mr. De Young's plan, objections will be urged against it, of a character in line with some that have been stated in opposition to the proposition for a postal telegraph, governmental control of railways, etc. The past experience of the American people has taught them the necessity of avoiding the multiplication of opportunities for jobbery and political corruption, which could hardly be prevented in the carrying out of Mr. DeYoung's plan.

The greed for land which so eminently characterizes the Anglo-Saxon race will impel them to a solution of this great problem, and the arid lands of this country will, in time, be reclaimed, whether public funds shall be appropriated to the purpose or not.

A WILD SCHEME.

The Kansas Farmers' Alliance has made a name for itself that is world-wide. Independent of the fact that it discovered Buckles Jerry Simpson and Senator Peffer, of the Brazilian whisker, it has made a record in the annals of legislation. It knocked all the phosphorence out of the irrilescent Ingalls and probably it had something to do with the resignation of Mr. Edmunds. At all events, it has made a name that will cling to it for some time.

The latest development in the political economy of that Alliance is what is now evoking comment of various kinds. This scheme is the construction of a trunk railroad from east to west through Kansas, with branches reaching to every important centre in the State. The main line, it is proposed, will be built by the State government, and the branches by the County Boards. This project is, in truth, a practical one, and within the domain of possibility, but is it sensible, or wise. Kansas has an immense railroad mileage, more than any other State except Illinois. There are several systems that are not paying. The stocks and bonds of those lines are in the market, and if the Alliance so desires, it could very quickly acquire a controlling interest in one of them.

Several newspapers view this scheme with gravity that borders almost on the ludicrous. Among them the Chicago *Tribune* which points out a number of impediments, handling the matter as if it were the outcome of a congress of international political philosophers. There is very little use in arguing with the Kansas Alliance, because it is in no mood for argument. Let it set to work, and raise the $100,000,000 necessary to build the proposed road, then enter on the construction, and it will soon learn a lesson. For one State in the centre of the country to attempt to monopolize the transportation work of the nation by a State railroad is the wildest kind of absurdity. Granting that the Kansas road were built, and that it moved grain at cost from east to west, what benefit would it be to the farmer, who should use other roads to transport his produce from Kansas to Chicago or New York.

The Kansas farmers have been educated in national politics through public schools, for the past thirty years, and this quixotic scheme is the result of all their education. It shows that a correct solution of economic problems can be arrived at only by studying each, on its merits, irrespective of party or of personal interests.

THE FARM MORTGAGE EVIL.

The census bulletin, published a few months ago, stated that abstracts of 9,000,000 of farm mortgages were obtained by the enumerators of the 1890 census. The preliminary report had reference to Iowa. That State measures in area 35,504,000 acres. It was found that over 3,000,000 acres of that area were covered with a mortgage indebtedness of over $191,000,000. At first these figures created consternation, inasmuch as it was inferred from them that one-tenth of the State was in the hands of money sharks. Special agents were appointed to inquire into this matter. They found that about 50 per cent. of this indebtedness was incurred by purchasing farms. A man had not money enough to purchase a farm outright, and had to let part of the price remain as a lien to be paid off subsequently from his earnings. If the report of the special agents is correct, then the mortgage evil is not so bad as at first supposed. This system of part payment by mortgage prevails largely in cities and it is not regarded as indebtedness in the way of loans.

The farmers in Kansas and in Iowa, claim that the indebtedness was incurred by reason of depression in agricultural products, and that they are justified in repudiating these mortgages, either in the way of cheap money, or by legislation restricting the operations of the money lender.

Mortgages incurred, especially those given in the purchase of land, should not be nullified. To take such a step would be socialistic, or anarchial.

The Legislature of South Dakota rejected a bill providing for State representation at the World's Fair in 1893. Senator Pettigrew of that State now promulgates a scheme by which representation can yet be accomplished. His plan is to organize a stock company of 50,000 shares, at $5 a share, raising thereby $100,000 with which to make an exhibit. The scheme involves the exhibition of a miniature Dakota farm irrigated by an artesian well. The proposition includes the idea that the State shall pay par value for the stock at the next session of the Legislature. Pettigrew will make a tour of the Black Hills, in order to enlist the cooperation of the mining interests in his scheme.

C. P. Huntington, the railroad millionaire, admits that he gave Col. Williams money to travel in Africa. He says he is interested in a railroad project in the Congo Country, in partnership with the King of Belgium. In relation to the charges made against Stanley, by Williams, Mr. Huntington says that the latter has not traveled extensively enough in Africa to be able to speak accurately of Stanley. He also admits that Williams is a "queer fellow," but on the recommendations of several well known persons he let him have $10,000 with which to travel in Africa. Mr. Huntington further adds that it would be better to await further developments, and at present say nothing for or against.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

France declared war against Mexico April 16, 1862.

On this day, April 16, 1746, took place the historic battle of Culloden.

On this day, April 16, 1850, Madame Tussaud, of waxwork fame, died.

General Malone, of Virginia, is said to be scheming to return to the Senate.

John Tyler was inaugurated President of the United States April 16, 1841.

On this day April 16, A. D. 70, Vespasian and Titus completed the investment of Jerusalem.

Ground for the Grant monument at New York is to be broken on the 27th inst. General Horace Porter is to deliver the oration on the occasion.

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Law is gripping hard at the Mormons.

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Senator Faulkner explains that "the boys on Senator Hearst's funeral train sounded nothing stronger than congress water." But the term "congress water" may cover a multitude of things. The senator should explain his explanation.

A correspondent tells a Baltimore paper that in the course of his travels through Russia he was struck by the total absence of jokes in the press. The humorists of the Czar's dominion probably are in Siberia.

Rudyard Kipling will return to India next fall. It is to be hoped that he will return by way of this country, as a personal visit to the scene of his recent fairy tales might cause him to change his views.

A Minneapolis paper says that even accidental advertising pays. A St. Louis man noticed the name of a Kansas City locket-shop firm in a paper and immediately sent in an order for four pairs.

Alfred H. Waud, the well-known war artist for *Harper's Weekly*, is dead. He was a personal friend of Grant, Sherman and other prominent generals. His familiar initials will be recalled by many a boy in blue.

The 73rd birthday of King Christian of Denmark was celebrated with much display at Copenhagen. The King received congratulations from his son-in-law, the Czar of Russia and the Prince of Wales. In answering the Czar, King Christian congratulated him on his escape from assassination on Tuesday.

Arrangements have been completed for a debate at Chicago between Ignatius Donnelly and Prof. J. C. Freeman of the State University of Wisconsin on the question of the authorship of the Shakespearean plays. It will take place May 2nd in either McVicker's Theatre or the Auditorium. On May 16-18, Donnelly will meet Prof. Thomson of the Northwestern University at Evanston.

Cincinnati is a very good obituary town. A tombstone in the Methodist Episcopal cemetery at Avondale bears the following touching inscription, according to the Times-Star: "Ann E. Wife of Jeremiah Walters Died, Nov. 16, 1868, aged 60 years, 8 months. She was a true and faithful wife to each of the following persons: Enoch Francis, John Sherman, William Hussey, J. Walters."

An exchange says the pulpit has a vast duty to perform. It must thunder against oppression whether on the part of labor or capital. If the pulpit of Christianity, applied to what are called "labor troubles," cannot settle them, then there is no settlement. Labor has no rights; capital has no rights; rights belong to men. Whatever "rights" a capitalist has, he has by virtue of his manhood, not in virtue of his capital. Whatever rights the laborer has he has by virtue of his manhood and not by virtue of his labor.

According to a German statistician there are 885 paper mills in the world, and of the 1,904,000,000 pounds of paper turned out annually half is used for printing, 600,000,000 pounds being required for newspapers alone, the consumption of which has risen by 250,000,000 pounds in the last decade. He alleges that on an average an Englishman uses annually 11 pounds of paper, an American 10½ pounds, a German 8 pounds, a Frenchman 7½ pounds, an Italian or an Austrian 3½ pounds, a Spaniard 1½ pounds, a Russian 1½ pounds, and a Mexican 2 pounds.

S. W. DARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.
Hooper Block, - - Salt Lake City.

JOHN M. CANNON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 270 P. O. Third Floor, Constitution Building.

RICHARD W. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Third Floor, Constitution Building, opposite Z. C. M. I.

F. S. RICHARDS. J. R. MOYLE.
RICHARDS & MOYLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Constitution Building,
36 E. MAIN STREET,
SALT LAKE CITY.

WANTED.

AN ENERGETIC PARTNER WITH $100 or equal, to start a good paying manufacturing business in Salt Lake City. For the right man. Best references required. Address, box 1224, City. 4tw

MEN TO SELL LINE OF CIGARS; $60 per month and expenses paid. Address, with stamp, National Cigar Company, 75 Lynn St., Boston. 4tw

A "MOURNING" GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at DESERET NEWS OFFICE. 4tw

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mining Mills Co. will be held at the President's office, Salt Lake City, Monday, May 4th, 1891, at 3 o'clock p. m. Also, a meeting of the directors will follow adjournment of the stockholders' meeting for the ensuing year, and other business that may be brought before the meeting.
JAMES GILLESPIE, Secretary. 4 4tw

NOTICE.

PLANS ARE INVITED FOR THE ERECtion of a brick City and County Building to be erected in the center of the Eighth Ward Square (now of brick, six feet square). The proposed location is 100 feet front, three stories with basement, and counterpoised on the plan of Wood's Museum, Boston. The City and County Building completed not to exceed $50,000. Plans to be delivered on or before May 10th, 1891. City and County reserve the right to reject any and all plans. For further particulars address
HON. G. M. SCOTT, Mayor.
HON. A. M. CUNNINGHAM, Probate Judge.
Salt Lake City, Utah, April 4, 1891.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD brick residence. Apply to Robert Robins, J. Stoker, Provo City. 4 weeks.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Inland Salt Company will be held at the company's office, No. 31 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, on Monday, May 4, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where they will proceed to select the directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
J. A. CLAYTON, Secretary.

SHEEP OWNERS AND MEN DRIVING SHEEP.

NOTICE.—SHEEPOWNERS AND MEN driving sheep are hereby notified that the Bear River Canal will be closed for the season of 1891 on the 15th of April, and that no water will be turned into the canal after that date. Sheep will be allowed to cross the canal at the following places only: Bear River, Corinne, Kelton, Connor's Ranch, Tremonton, Garland, Bothwell, Portage, Deweyville, Collinston, Fielding, Mantua, Brigham City, Willard City, Perry City, Honeyville, Plymouth, Fielding, Garland, Tremonton, Connor's Ranch, Kelton, Bear River.
Persons will be on the ground at the crossing of the Canal to direct the sheep to the proper places.
GEORGE M. SCOTT, Mayor.

LAND TO LEASE.

ELEVEN HUNDRED BY TEN HUNDRED feet, facing on road to rear of Deseret Hospital, close to D. F. Dwyer, for the dairy. Apply to Dr. J. E. Weiter, 250 E. fifth south street.

FOR SALE.

35 ACRES OF NO. 1 LAND, ALL OF which is under cultivation, fenced and a good stand of lucern on the same, or even rent. Apply at DESERET NEWS. 4tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HOUSE AND LOTS IN HAYES COURT, on Fifth South, between 4th and 5th East Streets, on easy terms. Apply to C. E. Nebeker. 4tw

TO RENT.

5 ACRES GROUND, ONE AND FIVE ACRES Plow Land attached, located at Forest Farm. Apply to Dr. J. E. Weiter, 250 E. fifth south street.

LOST.

A BAY HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, THREE white feet, star in face, branded on shoulder. Reward to Geo. C. Lambert, Deseret News office, and he will be rewarded. 4tw

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM BLUFF DALE, A LIGHT BAY Horse (or, rather, roan red), branded on shoulder, and on left hip, with a small slope off, you can capture anybody in sight carrying a gun, any information will be kindly received by the owners of said horse and be rewarded by
ANDREW H. CANNON,
Box 5, Salt Lake City.

ALMOST EVERY MAN
And his Family needs something kept in
THE HARDWARE DEPARTMENT,
particularly at this season of the year. Suppose we enumerate a few such things:
SPADES, RAKES, SHOVELS, HOES, DIGGING FORKS, To Clean Up the Accidental Garden. WHEELBARROWS,
Then a NEW GATE is needed, probably some WIRE FENCING to keep out your neighbors' Chickens. WE HAVE BOTH.
Maybe the wife would like the HOUSE PAINTER. We have
READY MIXED PAINTS, Assorted Colors;
Then White Lead, Dry Colors, Oil, Turpentine and the needed
PAINT AND WHITEWASH BRUSHES,
Please buy!
If you have a Lawn, we have
MOWERS, LAWN RAKES and the Best BOSTON RUBBER HOSE.
If you have not got City water, we have
PUMPS, COMMON AND FORCE,
Or we can supply PIPE, COUPLING, NOZZLES, etc., if you live where a Drive Well is possible.
If the Current Bushes, Raspberries, Fruit or Shade Trees need Trimming, we have both
PRUNING SHEARS and LADDERS.
The step-ladder for house use will be handy for wall purposes, picture hanging, stovepipe fixing, and many other things. Buy one.
Then of course we have
STOVES, RANGES,
EXTRA POTS, COAL OIL STOVES.
And in
TINWARE any number of Handy and Convenient articles for domestic comfort.
We might continue to enumerate, particularly if you are going to build, etc.; we only want to say that
A FEW DOLLARS JUDICIOUSLY SPENT
Can be made to add wonderfully to the attractions of your little home.
Don't be afraid to visit our Hardware Department; if you don't buy today, you may tomorrow.
T. G. WEBBER, Supt

F. AUERBACH AND BRO
WE ARE OVERSTOCKED IN
SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
And FINE DRESS GOODS. How can we reduce them During this week is the time of $15,000 IN CASH!
The answer comes! A Slaughter Sale, cutting prices below all competition will do it. Our loss is your gain!
Read and Profit!! For Cash Only!!!

Our best $3.00 Black Lyons Gros Grain Silk, warranted pure dye, for $1.87½.
Best $2.00 Black Lyons Gros Grain Silk, for $1.25.
Best $1.00 Black Lyons Gros Grain Silk, for 75c.
Seven other grades in same proportion.
Best $2.25 Black Satin Rhadames for $1.67½.
Best $1.75 Black Satin Rhadames for $1.50.
Best $1.50 Black Satin Rhadames for $1.05.
Four other grades Satin Rhadames reduced in same proportion.
Best $1.50 Black India Silk for $1.10.
" $1.25 " " " " 95c.
" 90c. " " " " 70c.
" $1.55 Colored Gros Grain Silks for 85c.
Best Black and Latest Shades 85c. Satins for 62½c.
Choicest Polka Dot $1.50 Silk Serges, high novelties, $1.15.
Choicest $1.50 genuine China Crepes, loveliest shades, at $1.07½.
Sole Fantasie in Plaids and Brocades, reduced to $5.00, $2.00, $1.25 and 92½c.
Lovely Crepe de Chine, worth $1.50, for $1.00.
A lot of pure China Silks, in newest shades, at 47½c.
$1.40 Pure Silk Faille Francaise for 95c.
Our 85c. Printed Foulards, in very latest designs, for 62½c.
Our 90c. Printed China Silks, in very latest designs, for 67½c.
Our $1.25 Printed China Silks, in very latest designs, for 90c.
Our $1.35 Printed China Silks, in very latest designs, for $1.00.
Every piece of our India and China Silks are genuine Rouleau and Canton manufacture, and in France to be printed and finished, most of them, in excellent patterns.
Lots of Remnants, odds and ends, in our Silk stock, Reduced 50 per cent.
Pure Silk Grenadines, in Plain Polka Dot and other choice designs at ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS!
French Dress Patterns in Camel's Hair or Plaid and Stripe, with dice or combinations.
Last week's price $27.50, this week only $19.50.
Last week's price, $23.00, this week only $17.50.
Last week's price, $20.00, this week only $15.00.
Last week's price, $18.50, this week only $13.50.
Last week's price, $17.50, this week only $12.50.
Last week's price, $16.00, this week only $11.75.
Last week's price, $15.00, this week only $11.25.
Last week's price, $12.50, this week only $10.25.
100 Black and Colored Embroidered Brilliantine and Cashmere Dress Patterns, last week $9.00, this week $4.15.
All of our last week's prices on Priestly's celebrated Black Goods are cut for this week only.
They consist of choicest Melrose, Cassette, Silk Mourning Brocades, Crape Cloth, Nun's Veilings, Wool Grenadines, Wool Warp Henriettes, Silk Warp Brilliantines, Fine Cheviots, Allatrosses, Serges, etc., etc.

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.
No. 1.—Last week's prices on colored Brilliantines, 50c., this week 35c.
" " " " " 37½c. " 25c.
" " French Serges, 50c., " 42½c.
No. 2.—25 pieces Choice Plaid Dress Goods, last week 25c., this week 15c.
50 " " and Stripe Cheviots, last week 50c., this week 29c.
19 pieces Assorted styles and qualities, last week's prices ranging from 60c. to 75c., this week 42½c.
No. 3.—One lot of various lines of Novelty Dress Goods, last week's price from 60c. to 65c., this week all at 37½c.
WE INTEND THIS SALE TO BE A SUCCESS.
Our out prices shall compel every intelligent lady to admit that this sale was all we promised.
Our Cloak and Shoe, Children's Clothing, Carpet and Curtain Departments are teeming shoppers with genuine bargains.
Mail orders during the week filled at advertised prices. We warrant every article as represented.
F. AUERBACH & BRO.